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Any publication or article listed in this bulletin may be borrowed free of charge from the Bureau of Information of the National Society for Crippled Children. Bibliographies listing similar articles, or loan package libraries containing additional literature on any of the subjects discussed in these articles, will be sent to any interested person upon request.

Articles appearing in the bimonthly magazine, The Crippled Child, or in the monthly news letter of this Society, The Crippled Child Bulletin, are not listed in this bulletin.

BULLETIN ON CURRENT LITERATURE
Prepared by Lillian Dowdell, Librarian

Issued monthly to affiliated state and local societies for crippled children, to state agencies engaged in the treatment, education or vocational rehabilitation of cripples, and to public or private institutions or agencies having Institutional Membership in the National Society for Crippled Children.

62. Accident Toll Higher in 1941, Safety Education, March 1942, Vol. 21, No. 7, pg 296.

A summary of the statistics in the National Safety Council's Preliminary 1942 Edition of Accident Facts. The preliminary edition is now available from the Council (20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago) for 10¢; the regular edition will be available in June.

"Increased activity in all fields--largely attributable to defense preparation--brought about a sharp increase in accidental deaths in the United States in 1941. The cost to the nation is told in brief by the following figures: Killed - 101,500; Injured - 9,300,000; The cost - \$3,750,000,000.

"Against a backdrop of the nation's pressing need for manpower, these facts stood out sharply:

"1. The 1941 accident toll among men in the expanded selective service age bracket (20 to 45) was 26,000--equal to the destruction of almost two full army divisions.

"2. Approximately 18,000 workers were killed by occupational accidents. An additional 29,000 were killed in off-the-job accidents. This loss of manpower represented labor sufficient to build 20 battleships, 200 destroyers and 7,000 heavy bombers."

63. Belknap, Annabelle. Idaho's Crippled Children Go to School. Released by Idaho Society for Crippled Children. Available outside of Idaho only by loan from National Society for Crippled Children. March 1942. 3pp. Mimeo.

Mrs. Belknap is one of the two special teachers employed by the Idaho Society for Crippled Children to teach children hospitalized by the State of Idaho. The teachers work under the supervision of the State Department of Education, and give individual instruction to the pupils from the pupils' own books and in accordance with the teaching plan in the pupils' own school districts. In the past six months 27 pupils in the first six grades and 28 in the higher grades have received this hospital instruction.

The State Crippled Children's Services cooperate fully, even to the extent of assigning patients to hospitals according to age and grade, so that all of the lower grades have been in one hospital under one teacher, and all the upper grades in the other hospital under the high school teacher.

64. British Plan for Training the Disabled. Monthly Labor Review. Feb. 1942. Vol. 54, No. 2, pg. 407 (reprinted from Ministry of Labor Gazette, London, Nov. 1941)

An outline of the training and placement plan for England's disabled capable of being trained, with preference to those disabled "by enemy action." Training will be in occupations connected with munitions works - draftsmanship, fitting, welding, inspection, radio work, etc. The training courses will be adapted for particular types of disablement. Weekly allowances will be made for living expenses, ranging from 15 shillings for sixteen-year-old females to 42 shillings for males 21 years or older. When necessary, additional allowances will be made for meals, traveling expenses, and dependents.

65. Butchers, A. J. Correspondence Education in New Zealand, News Letter. Circulated by Central Council for the Care of Cripples, Jan. 1942. No. 9, pg. 8.

The New Zealand Education Department's Correspondence School, established in 1922 to meet the needs of isolated and homebound children, is described by its Headmaster.

In 1940 the enrollment, including both primary and secondary grades, was 2,866 of whom nearly 400 were physically handicapped children. A standard ratio of teacher to pupils is maintained, ranging from one to 75 for primer classes to one to 25 for the physically handicapped.

A large lending library is maintained and books circulated free of charge. Each year pupils publish their school magazine, The Postman. Pupils are encouraged to join one or more of the many children's social, civic, service, hobby, and study clubs existing in New Zealand. The School maintains its own savings bank for the children. A special exhibit of the pupils' work is held biennially in Wellington, with travelling concessions available to pupils and parents. Visits and excursions are sponsored to such places of interest as the Parliament House, railway workshops, film studios, and zoological parks.

A recent development is a residential summer school held in the high school of a centrally-located town. Selected teachers and the Headmaster reside with the pupils, conducting a full program of work, including such special activities as drama, music, and physical education which are difficult to deal with by correspondence. The 1941 summer school was attended by over 200 pupils. Weekly radio lessons also supplement the correspondence course.

The Headmaster recommends this plan as an economical and efficient way to provide education for the many children who would otherwise be left out. "It is also the type of school which can be used to advantage when, owing to war conditions or the prevalence of an epidemic, the ordinary schools have to close down. By the correspondence method children belonging to these schools can continue their education without serious interruption, even though they have to leave their homes and go to another part of the country."

66. Children at State Reconstruction Home to Aid in Nation's War Program. Health News, March 2, 1942. Vol. 19, No. 9, pg. 38.

This news item reports that crippled children at the New York State Reconstruction Home at West Haverstraw are joining with school children throughout the country to help produce the 500,000 model aircraft requested by the U. S. Office of Education for the training of aviation cadets in the U. S. Army and Navy, and for civilian training courses.

67. Feierstein, Joseph. Creative Play Activities at Branch Brook School, The Binet Review. January 1942, Vol. 9, No. 1, pg 6.

This public school for crippled and cardiac children in Newark, N. J., has developed a program of extra-curricular play activities for its pupils. Mr. Feierstein lists the "desired outcomes" of this program, and describes such special projects as finger painting, wood work, puppetry, rhythm bands, school newspaper, painting and drawing, and general crafts. "Whenever possible, the program parallels and furthers classroom academic work."

68. Foster, George F. Ph.D., and Shaughnessy, Howard J. Ph.D. Premarital Examination Laws in the United States. Journal of the American Medical Association. March 7, 1942, Vol. 118, No. 10, pg. 791.

This study of the 30 state laws now in effect shows the diseases examined for, tests used, types of laboratories performing tests, physicians allowed to perform tests, and time limitations on validity of tests.

69. Harvey, Verne K., M.D. Recent Trends in Physical Examination Under Civil Service. The Journal of the American Medical Association, Feb. 21, 1942. Vol. 118, No. 8, pg. 597.

This is a paper read before the Fourth Annual Congress on Industrial Health, Chicago, Jan. 13, 1942, by the Medical Director of the U.S. Civil Service Commission. Dr. Harvey tells the history of the federal civil service program, and of the place of physical examinations in the civil service requirements. He tells of the development of the Medical Division, which has among its duties the establishment and revision of standards of physical fitness for federal civil service recruits.

"The program for establishing standards of physical fitness includes a study of the duties of each type of position, not only those in federal employment but also in large private industrial organizations. ... This has been done so far by the central office for over five hundred positions. ... The five hundred different employments cover many thousands of different employees and have been classified under fifteen different standard formulas ranging from the liberal standard possible for desk duty where the physical labor involved is light to the most exacting with respect to physical and nervous strain. ...

"An important phase of the work of the medical division is the study of the extent to which persons with physical handicaps may be given employment. ... The present trend in setting physical standards is to give the handicapped persons every possible opportunity to compete for employment. However, the commission cannot appoint (to other organizations than its own) nor can it extend a preference to civilian applicants who suffer from a handicap as compared to the nonhandicapped citizen. It can admit to an examination, but the individual must pass the mental and other portions of the test with a sufficiently high rating as compared with other competitors to entitle him to have his name presented [with those of two others] to the appointing officer. ..."

70. Hayes, John H. A Hospital Brace Shop. Two-page typewritten article prepared for Bureau of Information of the National Society for Crippled Children and available only by loan from the Bureau.

Mr. Hayes is Superintendent of a large general hospital, Lenox Hill Hospital in New York City, which has its own brace shop. In this description of the building and its equipment, he includes suggestions on administration and financing of hospital brace shops, and points out the advantages of such a shop.

71. Hazenhyer, Ida May, M.A. Physical Therapy as a Vocation. The Physiotherapy Review, March-April, 1942. Vol. 22, No. 2, pg. 77.
72. Interim Scheme for the Training and Resettlement of Disabled Persons. Ministry of Labour and National Service, St. James's Square, London, S.W.1, England. Oct. 1941. 8 pp.
73. Joint Orthopedic Nursing Advisory Service. American Journal of Nursing, March, 1942. Vol. 42, No. 3, pg. 313.

A brief explanation of the organization and purposes of the Service which has been set up by the National League of Nursing Education and the National Organization for Public Health Nursing through the grant from the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

74. Kraus, Joseph H. First Aid in War Emergency - How to Make Apparatus. Science News Letter, March 14, 1942. Vol. 41, No. 11, pg. 168.

75. Langmuir, Alexander D., M.D. Carriers and Abortive Cases in a Rural Poliomyelitis Outbreak. American Journal of Public Health, March, 1942. Vol. 32, No. 3, pg. 275.
76. Lavos, George. The Employment of Physically Handicapped Under Civil Service. Outlook for the Blind. Feb. 1942, Vol. 36, No. 1, pg. 4.

"Information upon which this study is based was gathered from various civil service commissions. These commissions included the federal, all the state and county, and many municipal commissions. The information was gathered from these commissions by a questionnaire comprising items relating to job analysis, physical requirements, testing and placement procedures, and actual employment of handicapped persons. ...

"It is recommended that the following proposals be considered in outlining a campaign to open civil service to the handicapped:

- "1. That job analyses of positions under civil service should make provision for the feasibility of employing handicapped on the jobs;
2. That every effort be made to equalize the testing of handicapped persons so that the interference of extraneous factors be at the minimum;
3. That physical requirements, like experience and mental requirements, should be based on the job analysis to the end that they may be selective, rather than eliminative, and hence arbitrary;
4. That medical examinations of the defects should be carried on by appropriate specialists who know ... the defects;
5. That in the placement of handicapped workers, where doubt exists as to the individual's suitability for the job, specialists in the vocational adjustment of the handicapped should be consulted so that the decision may be in keeping with the limitations and potentialities of the individual;
6. That, if the handicapped should prove to be an unprovided-for drain on pension funds, pension schemes should be made flexible enough to admit of one of the modifications proposed [previously in this article], preferably the proposal that the state pay out of its general funds the difference between the amount contributed by the handicapped worker and the total cost of the pensions."

77. Laycock, Samuel R., Ph.D. Problems in the Adolescence of Exceptional Children - I. Growing Up Emotionally. Journal of Exceptional Children, March, 1942. Vol. 8, No. 6, pg. 171.

"The greatest danger of all exceptional children is overprotection. Nothing undermines emotional security and emotional independence more than the doing of too much for a child. It is a direct implication that he is not able to do things for himself, that he is not capable or competent. ... The danger that exceptional adolescents have feelings of dependence and inadequacy, with consequent results of oversensitiveness, shyness, self-pity, bossiness, bullying, and delinquency, is great. ...

"The only guarantee of a safe and sane adolescence for the exceptional child lies in developing in his parents and teachers an objective and intelligent approach to the study of his difficulties in achieving emotional maturity. ...

"The first step, therefore, toward helping exceptional adolescents to grow up emotionally is to establish a sound attitude toward this process by every means of parent-education known to educators. The second step is to make sure that the teachers of exceptional children have a clear conception of the goals of emotional maturity and both the desire and the skill to promote this development. ..."

78. Libman, Michalina M. Workmen's Compensation Benefits in the United States, 1930 and 1940. Social Security Bulletin, Jan. 1942, Vol. 5, No. 1, pg. 6.

Most of this article is devoted to discussions of the range of variations in provisions of the 47 state and 3 federal workmen's compensation laws, "no two of which are alike in all major particulars." The variations reported are in percentage and occupations of employees covered, injuries and occupational diseases compensated for, type of benefits (cash or medical care), frequency and duration of payments, amounts of benefits for individual cases, methods of insuring employers to enable them to pay required compensation when necessary, and provision for second injuries.

"In spite of the magnitude of the estimated workmen's compensation payments [\$236 million in 1939; \$257 million in 1940], it is pertinent to point out that aggregate payments made to injured workers exceeded the amounts presented here. Payments under employer's-liability may be made to workers not covered by workmen's compensation; and workers may be carried on the employer's pay roll for part or all of a period of disability in lieu of receiving smaller benefits under the workmen's compensation system."

79. McConnell, Beatrice. Child Labor and the War Emergency. Occupations, March, 1942. Vol. 20, No. 6, pg. 413.

Facts and figures cited here show a marked upswing in the employment of youth as a result of the defense effort. The author also points out the real threat to child labor standards and other social gains which are the result of years of effort.

80. Marquis, Arnold. Unlimited Horizons - Science Battles Poliomyelitis. Radio Script for program on Station WEAJ, Jan. 16, 1942. Copies sold by National Broadcasting Co., P. O. Box 30, Station J, New York City, at 10¢ each. 17 pp. Mimeo.

A dramatization of the history of research on poliomyelitis, from the work of Dr. Jacob Heine in Germany in 1840 to the more recent work of Dr. Edwin Schultz with zinc sulphate spray, which is dramatized optimistically. The broadcast concludes with a "plug" for the "March of Dimes."

81. Meador, Mildred. A Public School for the Crippled Child. Ohio Parent Teacher, March 1942. Vol. 20, No. 7, pg. 13.

The Principal of the Randall J. Condon School in Cincinnati, Ohio, describes the school program at this large special school for crippled children. Although she pictures the special equipment, and tells of the specially trained staff which make a complete program possible for the children, she emphasizes the fact that the children learn the same lessons as their brothers and sisters in regular schools, and are prepared to take their place in the normal world.

82. Mehm, Paul R. For Welfare of Disabled. Employment Security Review, Feb., 1942. Vol. 9, No. 2, pg. 18.

The Supervisor of the Wilkes-Barre District Office of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Rehabilitation writes of increased placement of physically handicapped workers in his district through cooperation with the district office of the State Employment Service. A technique which Wilkes-Barre has found successful is the "placement clinic" - "meetings in which one or more representatives of the local employment office staff and the rehabilitation Bureau jointly interview for placement selected trainees of the Rehabilitation Bureau."

83. Mendenhall, Georgiana S. Ph. D. One Modern Elementary School Now Houses Philadelphia's Crippled Children. School Management. March, 1942

The Principal of the J. Willis and Elizabeth Martin Orthopedic School gives a complete description of her school's building, equipment, personnel, and special services.

Special activities described are speech training, orchestra, woodwork, metal work, weaving, printing, home economics, personal grooming, ceramics, games and sports, tours to places of historical and educational interest, Safety Patrol, summer treatment program, and physical cure, treatment and exercises.

One of the very largest crippled children's schools in the nation, this is a one-story building, accommodating about 425 children, it is built around its outdoor playground and garden plot, and occupies an entire city block. The dining room accommodates 250 children, the infirmary contains 15 beds, and the assembly room has room for 175 children with their wheelchairs, crutches, and leg braces. The costs of building included \$275,000.00 for the site, \$20,000 for the original equipment, and \$541,053.24 for the building itself. Doctor Mendenhall gives a list of the materials used in construction, with the manufacturers and distributor's names.

84. Neavles, Claude A. The Polio Swimming Club. Journal of Physical Education, March-April, 1942. Vol. 39, pg. 80.

A representative of the Y.M.C.A. writes of the activities of the Midwest Polio Association, a swimming club composed of poliomyelitis-handicapped young people who swim regularly in a "Y" pool in St. Louis, Missouri.

85. Paul, John R., M.D. and Trask, James D., M.D. Occurrence and Recovery of the Virus of Infantile Paralysis from Sewage. American Journal of Public Health, March, 1942. Vol. 32, No. 3, pg. 235

86. Physical Rehabilitation of Rejected Registrants, The Journal of the American Medical Association, March 7, 1942, Vol. 118, No. 10, pg. 825.

This brief news item announces that physical rehabilitation programs for rejected selectees have been authorized in Maryland and Virginia, and that these programs will serve as guides in planning a nationwide program.

87. Physically Disabled Contribute to War Effort. Education for Victory. March 3, 1942. Vol. 1, No. 1. pg. 24.

"Preliminary reports from State rehabilitation departments to the U. S. Office of Education reveal that during the first half of the current fiscal year, more than 10,000 disabled persons have been rehabilitated. Of this number approximately 5,000 have been placed in industries producing war materials. It is estimated that 25,000 will be rehabilitated this year.

"State reports also show that the case load has reached a total of 60,722 persons. This number is increasing rapidly by referrals from selective-draft boards and from agencies interested in the rehabilitation of the handicapped. The potential case load is estimated at 175,000.

"In one State, reports to the rehabilitation department show that more than 250 industrial establishments engaged in war production will employ disabled workers. The favorable attitude of employers toward the employment of the physically disabled is evidenced by requests received by rehabilitation departments for trained workers."

88. Sarter, Emilie. Three plays for crippled children: "Early to Bed," "The Hole in the Sock," and "A Problem in Mathematics." Copyright, 1941, by Emilie Sarter, 197 Pine St., Brooklyn, New York. Typewritten manuscripts available (for loan only) from Bureau of Information, National Society for Crippled Children. 5 pp., 14 pp. and 9 pp., respectively. Plays may be produced without special permission or payment of royalties.

Miss Sarter has prepared these plays especially for production by crippled children, in schools, hospitals, and homes, and reports that they have been accepted for the anthology of plays for young people which is to be published by Greenberg-Publisher, Inc. She is also planning several additional plays for crippled children, also to be made available through the National Society for Crippled Children.

"Early to Bed," is a short play, using only one set, with parts for four boys (or four girls) ranging in age from five years to eleven or twelve years. "The Hole in the Sock" is somewhat longer, but uses only one set, and has parts for two boys and eight girls, as well as supporting parts for numerous Lords-and Ladies-In-Waiting, Court Attendants, and Pages. "A Problem in Mathematics" is also a one-set play, with parts for seven boys and supporting parts for additional boys, all around thirteen years old.

89. Simple Workable Respirator. The Physiotherapy Review. March-April 1942. Vol. 22 No. 2, pg. 96.

The Council on Physical Therapy of the American Medical Association reports on home-made respirators, recommending particularly one devised by Mr. M.E. Reynolds of Marquette, Michigan, which saved the lives of nearly a dozen children in Marquette in 1940. The Council announces a pamphlet on this subject.

PERIODICALS

- American Journal of Nursing, 1790 Broadway, New York. Monthly. \$3 yr.; 35¢ copy.
 American Journal of Public Health, 1790 Broadway, New York. Monthly. \$5 yr.; 50¢ copy
 Binet Review, Elizabeth M. Kelly, Montgomery Street School, Newark, N.J.
 Education for Victory, (U.S. Office of Education - successor to former magazine, School Life) Govt. Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Bimonthly. \$1 yr.
 Employment Security Review, (U.S. Bureau of Employment Security) Govt. Printing Office, Washington, D.C. Monthly. \$1 yr.; 10¢ copy.
 Health News, New York State Dept. of Health, Albany, New York. Weekly.
 Journal of the American Medical Association, 535 N. Dearborn, Chicago. Weekly. \$8 yr.; 25¢ copy.
 Journal of Exceptional Children, Saranac, Mich. Monthly, Oct. to May. \$2 yr.; 30¢ copy.
 Journal of Physical Education, 212 Xenia Ave., Yellow Springs, Ohio. Bimonthly. \$1.50 yr.; 30¢ copy.
 Monthly Labor Review, (Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Labor), Govt. Printing Office, Washington, D.C. Monthly. \$3.50 Yr.; 30¢ copy.
 News Letter, Circulated by Central Council for the Care of Cripples, 34 Eccleston Square, London, S.W. 1, England. Quarterly. Price, 3d. post free.
 Occupations, 425 W. 123rd St., New York. Monthly, Oct. to May. \$3.50 yr.; 50¢ copy.
 Ohio Parent Teacher, 132 N. Washington St., Greenfield, Ohio. Monthly. 50¢ yr.; 10¢ cpy.
 Outlook for the Blind, 15 W. 16th St., New York. 5 times yr. \$2 yr.; 50¢ copy.
 Physiotherapy Review, 737 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago. Bimonthly. \$2.50 yr.; 50¢ copy.
 Safety Education, 20 N. Wacker Drive, Chicago. Monthly. \$2 yr.
 School Management, 52 Vanderbilt Ave., New York. Monthly. \$1 yr.; 20¢ copy.
 Science News Letter, 1719 N Street, N. W., Washington, D.C. Weekly. \$5 yr.; 15¢ copy.
 Social Security Bulletin, (Social Security Board, U. S. Federal Security Agency) Govt. Printing Office, Washington, D.C. Monthly. \$2 yr.; 20¢ copy.